

THREE SCORE NAMES LISTED

Among the American Casualties as Announced To-day
KILLED IN ACTION
NUMBERED 14
Twenty-Eight Men Were Reported as Severely Wounded

Washington, D. C., July 15.—The army casualty list to-day shows:
Killed in action, 14; died of wounds, 7; died of disease, 7; died of accident and other causes, 1; wounded severely, 28; missing, 3; total, 60.

Killed in Action.

- Pvt. Anacheto Bonanni, Ovidino, Italy.
- Pvt. Charles Burch, Kieselberg, Wash.
- Pvt. Henry K. Burtner, Greensboro, N. C.
- Pvt. Charles B. Cottone, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Pvt. Louis A. Desrosier, Bergland, Mich.
- Pvt. Arthur J. Gendron, Clayville, N. Y.
- Pvt. Anthony Kowicz, Detroit, Mich.
- Pvt. Charles J. Lesch, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Pvt. Victor J. Lorenson, East Greenwich, R. I.
- Pvt. William E. Mayo, Oriskany, N. Y.
- Pvt. John Popelka, Chicago.
- Pvt. Harry St. Clair, Rockville, Va.
- Pvt. Harry Stephenson, St. Francis, Kan.
- Pvt. William Wilson, Havre, Mont.

Died of Wounds.

- Corp. William Faller, Middleville, Cal.
- Pvt. Robert L. Bagnwell, Sacramento, Cal.
- Pvt. E. O. Grand, Lincoln, Neb.
- Pvt. Joseph Pickocks, Lublin, Russia.
- Pvt. Bonnie M. Sloan, Georgetown, Ind.
- Pvt. Morris H. Thomas, Edgar Springs, Mo.
- Pvt. Reuben O. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.

Died of Disease.

- Corp. Leo M. Miller, Hortonville, Wis.
- Pvt. Thomas Morrow, Baltimore, Md.
- Pvt. Carl E. Nelson, Fall Creek, Wis.
- Pvt. Francis R. Rich, Rockford, N. Y.
- Pvt. Robert M. Simpson, Kansas City, Mo.
- Pvt. Grover K. Spratt, Belmont, N. C.
- Pvt. Joe Williams, Catalis, Ga.

Died of Accident and Other Causes.

- Pvt. Edwin F. Raymond, Buffalo, N. Y.

Among the Severely Wounded.

- The severely wounded include:
Sgt. Ray Buckley, Brookline, Mass.
- Chief Mechanic Roy W. Sherman, Temple, Pa.
- Pvt. John H. Perry (no address).
- Pvt. Gaetano Vaccaro, Providence, R. I.
- Pvt. Charles W. Williamson, Salinasburg, Pa.

Missing in Action.

- Pvt. Joseph J. Cahill, Lansing, Mich.
- Pvt. Harold G. Lawrence, Independence, Kan.
- Pvt. George W. Manhart, Sacramento, Cal.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported to Have Been Slightly Gassed.

- Pvt. B. A. Bardine, Middletown, Conn.

Six Years Old; Types 35 Words a Minute

There is a wonderful story about a girl six years old in the July American Magazine. Her father has taught her type-writing since she was four. She now can do 35 words a minute. The writer of the article says:

"The Champion Child Typist of the World" is the title Grace Ruth Byers, six-year-old, San Francisco, has earned by her record of more than 80 words a minute on the machine. By the end of this summer, her father, Fred F. Byers, head of a San Francisco commercial school, expects her to do at least 100 words a minute.

"When she was a little past four, Mr. Byers began practical typewriting lessons; at first merely finger exercises. She practiced these in 20-minute periods four times a day. If her fingers were cold she would dip them into lukewarm water and then massage them with cold cream. She specialized on the most difficult exercises, such as keeping the third finger from the thumb extended while the others were clenched. She memorized the different parts of the typewriter, carriage, keys, spacer, shift key, shift lock, ribbon winder, tabulator, and so on. And she became familiar with every modern machine.

"When she was five years old her father began taking tests of her typing. One of the first results of these was that she could do 30 words a minute, copying from any material. Since then speed tests have been taken every day. In June, 1917, when the child was five and a half years old, she did 60 words a minute, all perfect. Although she does now 80 perfect words a minute, and occasionally 85, her father believes he could teach her to do 100 words a minute within two weeks."

Dog and Tramp—Both Curs.

In the July American Magazine there is an amusing story about a tramp who, confiding in another tramp, says:

"I was always accompanied by my faithful dog. He was faithful as long as I didn't go far. I guess him and I had a great deal in common. He didn't care much for strenuous amusements. He used to sleep all winter under the stove, and all summer under the sun's warm rays."

"An' him, like me, wasn't never understood nor appreciated. My ol' man used to say that the dog was the pooch-to stay in the barn an' hunt rats. He wasn't no rat-huntin' beast. Rats is all right for them dogs what likes 'em. But Henry, he like mice. He useta lay besides me on the grass wit' his face open an' his tongue hangin' out, waitin' for a fly to venter in his trap—then, bing! He'd slam down his jaws, an' that fly was wit' the angels. He wasn't too lazy for that."

"My folks useta kick poor ol' Henry an' call him a no-good, lazy half-breed. I alone stood up for him. I pointed out that by his breed, he bein' an' half-dog an' half-cur, he was constitutionally languid an' somnolecular. To which my pa answers that they wasn't no dachs in me, yet I was the same way—so it mus' be the cur in the both of us."

THAT LIVER IS NO GOOD

That is so lazy it lets the skin do part of its work. The skin turns yellow doing it. Such a liver upsets the whole system. Take Hood's Pills, they put the liver to work; best for biliousness, yellowness, constipation. Do not irritate nor gripe. Price 25c. of druggists or C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

WAR SACRIFICED 12,500,000 LIVES

Belligerent Countries Have Lost Huge Total of Potential Lives, Says British Registrar General.

London, July 15. (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The war has caused the belligerent countries of Europe the loss of not less than 12,500,000 potential lives because of the decrease in the number of births resulting from the war, says Sir Bernard Mallet, registrar general of Great Britain. This country, he asserts, has lost in these potential lives, 650,000 children. He believes that other belligerent countries have suffered in this respect more than has Great Britain. Sir Bernard estimated that every day of the war means a loss of 7,000 potential lives of children to the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the central powers. Dealing with the decline in the birth rate here he said the births registered in England and Wales in 1913 numbered 881,800. In 1915 they fell to 814,614. In 1916 there was a further fall to 780,520, and in 1917 to 668,346; a decline of 24 per cent, compared with 1913.

AROUSED GERMAN IRE

Because He Pled for Leniency Because He Had Lived in Germany.

Geneva, July 15.—For pleading that leniency should be extended to his client, accused of the theft of some clocks, "because he lived for a long time in Germany," M. Auberson, a Geneva attorney, has incurred the wrath of the German legation in Switzerland. At the instance of Baron Von Romberg, German minister, the attorney general of the confederation has been asked to proceed against Attorney Auberson. The complaint has just been filed with the authorities by the German consul in Geneva.

The thief's case was drawing to a close and it was evident to his attorney that a conviction was probable. The latter elected therefore to throw his client on the mercy of the court. He counted rather too liberally on the anti-German sentiment prevailing in western Switzerland when he pleaded long-time residence in Germany as extenuating circumstances for theft, for his client was convicted, and he himself is apt to face prosecution for violation of Swiss neutrality.

NO WARM WEATHER IN SIGHT.

But Temperature This Week Will Begin to Approach Normal.

Washington, July 15.—Weather predictions for the week beginning to-day issued by the weather bureau include: No present indications of much warmer weather, and temperature will average somewhat below normal first half of the week and nearly normal during second half. No indication of rain of consequence.

Barre Golf Club Scores.

Only 14 score cards were turned in last week for the weekly tournament of the Barre Golf club. Some very close scores were done. Two more of the club members have been called to the service, making 15 in all so far. The Red Cross tournament, which was posted to be played Saturday, July 20, has been called off until a later date.

In class A, last week, William M. Pirie and Joseph Fraser are ties for first points with a low net score of 73 each, while three players are tied for second place, they being J. Freeland, G. Brand and J. Murray, each having a net score of 73.

In class B, Robert Phillips wins first points with a very low net score of 68. L. Bottiggi wins second, with a 75 net, while A. Brew wins third, with a 76 net. The following are the full results:

Class A.	Gross.	Hdp.	Net.
W. Pirie	78	4	74
J. Freeland	82	9	73
G. Brand	77	4	73
J. Murray	83	10	73
P. Brown	83	9	74
H. Brown	84	10	74
J. E. Walsh	75	8	73
D. R. Stuart	80	5	75
A. W. Freeland	87	3	84
Class B.	Gross.	Hdp.	Net.
R. Phillips	81	13	68
L. Bottiggi	91	14	77
A. Brew	90	14	76
H. Davidson	94	17	77

Increase in Domestic Production of Talc and Soapstone.

Talc is remarkable for its softness, slippery feel and ability under a wide range of conditions, properties that make it useful for many purposes. Its soothing effect upon the skin makes it desirable for use as toilet powder, but it is most employed as a filler in paper. Much talc is used in the rubber trade, and the higher grades are employed in making electrical appliances and blanks for gas tips. The increased demands of the war have been met largely by increased domestic production. The total output in 1917, the maximum reached, was 198,613 tons, valued at \$1,880,672, a gain as compared with 1916 of 3 per cent in quantity and more than 7 per cent in value, according to figures compiled by J. S. Diller, of the U. S. geological survey, department of the interior. There were 37 producers reporting to the survey, of which seven were in California, six in Georgia, one each in Maryland, Massachusetts and New Jersey, four in New York, six in North Carolina, two in Pennsylvania, five in Vermont and four in Virginia.

Heretofore New York has always been the first state in quantity and value of talc produced, but in 1917 its output was less than that of Vermont, although on account of the fibrous character of the talc produced in New York and its consequent high value for making paper, the total value of the output in New York is still greater than that of any other talc-producing state.

The quantity of talc imported for consumption in 1917 was less than 10 per cent of the domestic output, but a larger proportion of it is of high grade. More than half the talc imported comes from Canada and is of a grade that commands a higher price than the talc obtained from the principal domestic sources.

In its output of soapstone, which is extensively used for laboratory table tops, hoods, sinks and laundry tubs, the United States leads the world, and most of it comes from Virginia.

The resources of both talc and soapstone in the United States are large and sufficient to supply the demand for most grades for many years to come.

195 NURSES FROM VERMONT

Are Wanted for the United States Student Nurse Reserve

TO FILL VACANCIES IN HOME HOSPITALS

This Enrollment Will Be Started on July 29

Washington, D. C., July 15.—Enrollment for the United States student nurse reserve will begin July 29, according to an announcement by the women's committee of the council of national defense. The student nurses will be used to fill the vacancies in American hospitals created by the great number of American nurses now in overseas service. States' quotas include: Connecticut, 450; Delaware, 305; Maryland, 510; Massachusetts, 2,000; New Hampshire, 320; New Jersey, 1,200; Pennsylvania, 2,570; Rhode Island, 280; Vermont 195.

WILSON GIVEN POWER OVER WIRES

Amendments to Exempt Press Wires and Telephone Wires are Lost.

Washington, July 15.—Congress Saturday granted President Wilson's request for authority to take over and operate telegraph, telephone, cable and radio systems. By a vote of 48 to 10—the minority all Republicans—the Senate adopted, without amendment, the House resolution granting such power for the period of the war.

The resolution will be signed by presiding officers of the Senate and House and transmitted to the president to-day. All attempts to amend or modify the administration's measure, which passed the House July 5 by a vote of 221 to 4—were defeated in a session lasting until 9 o'clock Saturday night. Amendments by Senator Watson of Indiana to exempt telephones and press wires from the resolution, were defeated, respectively, 41 to 20 and 39 to 21. An amendment by Senator Gore of Oklahoma, Democrat, to limit action regarding telephones to long distance wires was voted down while an amendment by Senator Reed of Missouri, designed to insure unrestricted public use of facilities, was twice rejected.

The Message from Veully-la-Poterie.

It is not too much to see a message from men in France in the recent news item to the effect that they went into the battle line at Veully-la-Poterie with poppies in their helmets—just snatched common poppies from the fields as they moved on to their grim task, and tucked 'em in their hard steel helmets. Thus they strode forward to gallant battle! It is a dull mind that can see only a trifling bit of soldier capering in such an act.

By all that we know of American manhood it doubtless rose to something far richer and finer. The present insistence that we know and face the facts in this huge war business is of the greatest benefit. But let us face all the facts—poppies in the warrior helmets along with the shrapnel bursting round them. Are not those poppies facts? And are they not of very practical significance amid flying shrapnel? Morale is a great essential in munitions.

By that spontaneous byplay those American men betokened the victory of the cheerful, against all odds, in their own staunch breasts. Why, anxious hearts here at home, as you picture them going forward thus bedecked, can't you almost hear their voices calling in masculine chorus, "Are we downhearted? No-o-o!"—can't you see their merry faces? And aren't you thankful that the glow of cheer is on "him" amid the hardships and perils "over there"?

But there is something else quite as certain. No doubt many a man in those khaki-clad columns breathed a deep sigh and envisaged a far away face as he plucked a poppy, thrust it into his helmet, and jauntily swung into the stride of his fellows again. "There's not a bonnie flower that springs, but minds me o' my Jean," you know. Who can doubt that such men cherished the thought that this unusual act of theirs might be called back to the newspapers in America, or at least felt that it would somehow carry to you by love's mystic telepathy? And why? That smiles might brighten the far away faces the flowers made so clear—smiles awakened by the radiance of courage like their own.

Receive, then, the message from Veully-la-Poterie. Let it brighten the days and the nights—banishing weak gloom from your face and voice, nerving you to do your duty here as "he" is doing his over there. Match your men at the front who can thrust gay poppies into their helmets on the way to battle. See to it that your letters show like spirit, that your war work is done with cheerful zeal, that you are unflinching as you undergo the privations and anxieties of war-time. This is the message to all hearts at home.—Boston Herald.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 19C, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c.

Let Cuticura Save Your Hair

On retiring, comb the hair out straight, then make a parting, gently rubbing in Cuticura Ointment with the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings until the whole scalp has been treated. Place a light covering over the hair to protect the pillow from possible stain. The next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 19C, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c.

LIVESTOCK SITUATION IS LOOKING GOOD

Cattle Increase from 59 Markets and Covering the First Five Months of the Year Is 12.4 Per Cent. Over Corresponding Period of 1917.

Chicago, July 15.—The American livestock situation, as viewed by the National Livestock exchange after a survey of conditions at the 60 big markets and the great producing areas, never was brighter from the standpoint of the producer, and the consumer, on the other hand, need have little fear of increased prices during the fall and winter. In fact, a slight reduction in beef prices may be expected by winter, while pack and mutton prices probably will see little change, in the opinion of C. B. Heinemann, secretary of the exchange.

The splendid response to the government's request for increased production, the phenomenal reduction in losses from preventable diseases, war measures for the producer's protection, improved railroad service, especially to western markets, and the satisfactory condition of most ranges combine to make the outlook unusually promising, according to Mr. Heinemann.

The cattle increase, based on exchange reports from 59 markets and covering the first five months of the year, is 12.4 per cent over the corresponding period of 1917. Officials of the organization say that late reports indicate that the increase of \$3,170,000 hogs estimated Jan. 1, by the department of agriculture, will be far surpassed, and sheep receipts for the first five months increased 397,327, or 8.3 per cent over the same period of 1917. The western lamb increase alone, Mr. Heinemann reckons, will be 1,000,000 head over last year.

Establishment of shipping zones, which makes a five-day market, long sought by shippers, and eliminates the Monday market "glut" that formerly caused wide price swings, together with the bureau of markets' recent action in taking over the work of handling estimated receipts and prospects, have been big factors in stimulating confidence of the producers. Mr. Heinemann declares. The licensing system, effective July 25, under which packers will operate, also had an encouraging effect upon producers, he estimates.

Turning to the food administration's estimates that one of each three hogs produced will be needed to fill government contracts, the national exchange gives this comparative table of exports for the 11 months ending May 31 last, and the same period of 1917:

	May 31, 1918.	May 31, 1917.
Beef, canned	79,428,167	89,748,564
Beef, fresh	43,528,394	38,748,564
Beef, pickled	52,846,106	52,870,880
Beef, other	41,425,928	64,583,390
Oleo. oil	87,909,047	64,583,390
Lard	87,909,047	64,583,390
Ham and shoulders	87,909,047	64,583,390
Neat land	87,909,047	64,583,390
Neat compound	29,548,448	32,807,578
Total	2,018,990,651	1,753,628,890

"The food administration's co-operation with the quartermaster's department from men in France in the recent news item to the effect that they went into the battle line at Veully-la-Poterie with poppies in their helmets—just snatched common poppies from the fields as they moved on to their grim task, and tucked 'em in their hard steel helmets. Thus they strode forward to gallant battle! It is a dull mind that can see only a trifling bit of soldier capering in such an act."

"The sharp decline in May cattle receipts and the preponderance of trashy animals caused the government to inaugurate a beef ration rule which will materially reduce domestic consumption. This will hit the hotel trade ordinarily handling the choicer cuts and is particularly disturbing to the kosher trade, which finds a restricted outlet for terephah or that part of the carcass not used by the Jewish trade."

"The stocker or feeder movement during the first two months of 1918 showed no material increase. Later price readjustments restored confidence, and the first five-month period shows shipments from 39 markets increased approximately 9.1 per cent over 1917. This is equivalent to 103,387 more cattle sent back to the country. May is so far the best month, with an increase of 45,797 head. This stocker demand was especially benefited by rains in the Texas drought district which caused cattlemen there to enter the game."

"More and more are the feeders going in for quality. The South, whose stock-raising resources are almost untouched, is showing a wonderful increase. W. G. Harding, one of the best posted men on southern stock conditions, reports orders for 11,000 stockers for southern feeders with an unprecedented demand for pure-bred bulls."

"The policy of long feeding periods for cattle has given way to the war-time system of short feeding with a hurried return to market or as baby beef."

"From the far West come reports of ranges in need of rain, and June 19 saw the first string of Montana cattle on the Chicago market. Experienced cattlemen predict the marketing of the grass cattle month earlier than usual. Senator John B. Kendrick of Wyoming, an authority on range conditions, believes cattle from his state will reach market in increased volume over 1917 and that their quality will show a marked improvement."

"Food administration representatives expect conditions in the cattle supply to be restored to normal by September and have promised relief from all restrictions as soon as conditions warrant."

"The beef cattle prices on the Chicago market, compared with 1917 figures, are approximately \$5.00 to \$4.00 higher."

"The wonderful response of American hog producers was a splendid show of patriotism. The government urged that we 'produce more hogs,' and from every direction came reports of hogs and more hogs."

"Improved methods of immunizing pigs against cholera has created demands for stock pigs which cannot be supplied. Twenty-five markets report an increased movement of stock pigs back to the country for the first five months of 1918 of 77.8 per cent over 1917."

"The South is making tremendous strides in hog production. Mississippi claims an increase of 100 per cent and Alabama reports a still greater increase. Quality still is in demand."

"Governmental purchases largely account for the steady market for hogs. Over-production seems impossible."

"May hogs averaged \$17.45, compared with \$15.90 in May, 1917, and \$9.85 in May, 1916."

"The spring lamb movement, considered a barometer of sheep conditions, is in a shortage in Tennessee and a surplus in Kentucky. The southern lamb movement is later than usual, while the western movement began earlier."

"Increased production may be attributed in part to the national campaign for 'more-sheep-more-wool.' Dog laws along new lines have been enacted in many states, and especially in the East, which formerly led in sheep production. Just what this means may be readily understood when we consider that in Ohio 24,000 sheep were killed by dogs during one year."

"May lamb prices average \$18.00, compared with \$16.90 in May, 1917, and \$10.75 in May, 1916."

HIGH CLASS CIRCUS ACTS

Are Presented By Walter L. Main's Circus, Which Is Coming to Barre.

The Olean (N. Y.) Evening Herald of May 13 had the following to say of Walter L. Main's circus, which is to come to Barre July 25:

The Walter L. Main circus arrived from Bradford early yesterday morning and many of the kiddies of Olean and vicinity with a lot of the grown folks paid a visit to the show grounds, seeing how the circus folks spend Sunday. After breakfast many of the show company attended services in the different churches. This morning the big tents were erected and the big parade was given at 12:30 o'clock. The performance given this afternoon was about the circus standard.

Truly some high class circus acts are in the program and there never is one dull moment in the three rings and stage. Some of the principal acts are: Cheerful Gardiner's elephants performing the most wonderful feats.

This show has the champion bareback, somersault riders of the world. DeMott, Walcott and Hollis. The three Aerial Cowdens, who perform on the flying trapeze, received quite a lot of applause. The horse that holds the world's record made in Madison Square Garden horse show, Caesar, ridden by Joe Green, jumping 28 feet, 4 inches, in a broad jump, and 7 feet, 3 inches high, was quite a feature.

The army of clowns keep them all laughing. Hennis, the bucking mule, was a side-splitting number. The wild west was truly the days of '49 on the plains. Another performance will be given this evening and a big audience no doubt will be the result, after giving such a creditable show this afternoon—adv.

Enjoy Life---in a Couch Hammock

You can enjoy most of the comforts of a fine vacation right on your own veranda or under a shade tree—if you are fortunate enough to own a cosy couch hammock.

If you are not so fortunate, you'll be surprised how little it costs to have this big comfort.

We have a good selection of couch hammocks that we'd like you to look over.

Moore & Owens

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Pass the Sunshine Around.

An editorial in the June Farm and Fireside says:

"Some man in a place of power does not walk just as we think he should walk. Down comes the big stick over his head. The skulls of many men who are trying to do the best they can are sore from top to bottom."

"And it doesn't pay. No man was ever made a stronger man or better man by being found fault with constantly. That sort of thing paralyzes and brings defeat. Helpful criticism is a good thing, but mere faultfinding doesn't get us anywhere. Sunshine warms and makes crops grow. The farmer has had to come in for his share of the criticism in the past, and it hurt him more than any other one thing that ever happened to him."

"There is sunshine enough to go around if we all let it shine. The trouble is not so much that we want all the sunshine for ourselves as it is that we keep it from shining on the other fellow. If we only knew it, the grandest and the best thing any of us could do would be to say to our fellows: 'Come on over here, Old Man! There is plenty of room for us all to stand in the sunshine. I believe in you; you believe in me; and we both know that this is a good old world.'"

"If we did this we would all get our shoulders together; we would lift more and kick less. And that would bring the glad day for which we have all been looking."

PLATINUM FIRST FOUND IN COLOMBIA

The Beautiful and Very Expensive Metal Comes Now Almost Exclusively from That Region.

The fact that platinum, that beautiful and very expensive metal just now worth about six times as much as gold, was first discovered in South America in a section of what is now the republic of Colombia is not exactly a matter of common knowledge. Furthermore, it may not be generally known that the scientists, dentists, and manufacturers of the most expensive jewelry in the United States must now depend for their supplies of the precious "white gold" practically entirely upon the Colombian mines, for the Russian sources of supply are for the time being "out of the game."

Still, there seems no imminent danger of Colombia's resources in platinum being exhausted. They have been mining it down there for 150 years, but the output seems to be constantly increasing. As an instance, according to the current number of the "Bulletin of the Pan-American Union," Washington, D. C., the exports of the metal during the past three years were valued as follows: In 1915 at \$807,500; 1916, at \$1,350,000; and for the year 1917 at \$2,160,100.

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that at one time—and that not so very long ago—the crude platinum grains that were mined in the ore of certain gold mines in Colombia were regarded as a waste product, and thrown away. Dr. Geo. F. Kunz, Tiffany's great expert on precious stones and metals, in an article recently contributed to the "Bulletin of the Pan-American Union," tells of it as follows:

"The rejection of platinum as a waste product in the operation of refining gold led to some strange happenings in Colombia. The platinum separated from the gold by the dry, or 'blowing' system, was either cast into the street or thrown through cracks in the building where the work was done. Later, when platinum became valuable, a considerable quantity of the metal was thus discovered in Quibdo, capital of the Choco district, where much gold refining was done. As a result the entire town of some 1,500 inhabitants was turned into a mine, and the natives were employed in working the streets for the government, while many property owners scoured under their houses. In one case a man went so far as to tear down his store, and was rewarded by recovering enough platinum to rebuild on a larger scale and clear \$4,000 in American gold besides."

Dr. Kunz' article is replete with interesting information about platinum, and, among other things, he tells how the world first learned of the existence of such a remarkable metal.

"In view of the many uses to which platinum can now be put and of its increasing value, it seems strange that the growing knowledge of its existence is dated not farther back than 1765, when the South American deposits, now within the limits of the republic of Colombia, were visited by the Spanish traveler, Don Antonio de Ulloa (1716-1795), who had been appointed with Don Jorge Juan to accompany a French scientific expedition sent out by the government to execute the measurement of an arc of the meridian on the plain of Quito. Although the first publication of Ulloa's observations was made in his 'Relacion historica del viaje a la America meridional,' issued in two folio volumes at Madrid in 1748, specimens of the new metallic ore had already been brought to England from Jamaica as early as 1741, by Mr. Charles Wood, an English metallurgist, the material having reached him by way of Cartagena in the then New Granada, later a part of Colombia. Of the appearance and qualities of the new metal, Mr. Wood stated that the 'Platina de Pinto,' otherwise called 'Juan Blanco,' was smooth and brilliant, of uniform structure and not liable to rust or tarnish on exposure to the air. He adds that the Spaniards did not take it from veins as ore, or as metallic masses, but in powder or small grains. He believed that it was rarely secured entirely pure, since in all examples he had seen he always observed an admixture of black and shining grains similar to those found on the coasts of

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